#### EUROPE.

BY THE CANADA'S MAUS.

The mails of the steamship Canada reached this city on Saturday evening. We subjoin our . oorrespondents' letters and whatever is of interest in she European journals.

### THE STATE OF EUROPE

From Our Dwn Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Nev. 9, 1855. It is searcely probable that any military opera.

tion of importance can be achieved, either in the Crimes or in Southern Russia, before the great gatumnal rains and sterms. The English public are therefore about to strike a balance, and to conabler whether the result of two eampaigns is in proportion with the sacrifices entailed upon the nation. Cebden was the first in this respect to speak out, but he is still shut up in his narrow circle of peace arguments, and without developing any nevel striking view. He reiterates his recommendations of peace, his Russian leanings, his denunciation of every war, and especially the present ene. What is more important is that The Press, So weekly organ of the Tories, finds, likewise, that peace may be practicable now, but will not be practicable for many years if the next campaign is to open for the conquest of the Crimes. Still, such are not the views of the leaders of the Tory party. The Press, though originally founded with the concurrence of Disraeli and Sir E. Balwer Lytton, now represents principally the fraction of young Teries who follow the lead of young Lord Stanley, and may soon altogether desert from the camp of the Earl of Derby. In any case, \* remarkable that Disraeli remains silent under the present circumstances; and the remered monstrous coalition between Gladstone Lord John Russell, Sir James Graham, Disraeli and Bright may after all not be devoid of founda-Son. Should this really be the case, and should eppesition grow serious in Parliament, then an appeal would be made to the people by a dissolua, since the Cabinet is fully aware that the elec Some would all be in favor of Lord Palmerston and of a serious prosecution of the war. Cobden, Bright, Gladstone and Lord John Russell would prebably find some difficulties in search of a constituency bold enough to return them to Parlia The nation is, on the whole, pretty well satisfied with the result of the first campaigns. Though the great majority cannot deny that even from the most favorable point of view, the expedi tion to the Crimes was only the second sebeme, since the most effective, a campain either in Poland or in Bessarabia was frustrated by the importance attributed to Austria's good will, first England during the aberdeen Ministry, and subsequently by Napoleon. They acknowledge that on the whole the conquests of the Allies do not extend beyond a few square miles of barren ground in two cutlying provinces of Russia; still the Black Sea fleet of the Czars has been destreyed, the Baltic fleet dare not leave the sea ports and their protecting land batteries; Russia cannot any longer claim a rank among the mayal powers of the world. But the prestige even of her army has vanished; a succession of defeats, not relieved by one single victory has destroyed the halo which, since the great French war and the campaigns of Persia, Turkey, Peland, and Hongary had surrounded the arms of the Czar; the glory of the kussian infantry has been eclipsed by the Zonaves and Highlanders. The old army of veterans, the pride of Nicholas, Ses buried in the steppes of Southern Russis and of the Crimea, and with the exception of the regi-ments of Guards and of the Dragoons the great bulk of the Russian army now consists of re-craits. The present levy is already the eighth since 1854. The first was ordered by the ukase of February 10, levying nine soldiers from every thousand male inhabitants of the Western Prov-lnees, and was extended on the 9th of May to the Eastern Provinces. On the 7th September and 13th December of the same year, ten soldiers more to the thousand were ordered to be furnished in the West as well as in the East. The present year brought, on the 10th of February, a manifesto of the Czar organizing the militia in eighteen provmees to the number of twenty three men in the bousand, and the ukases of May 31, August 12 and October 7, extended the same measure over all the other provinces of the Empire. On the 6th of May again twelve men in the thousand were ordered to enter the ranks throughout the West, and now ten men more are demanded for every thousand all

Accordingly fifty-two men in every thousand male habitants have been drafted into the army in the eastern provinces, and sixty-four in the western. This is a serious deain, indeed, for an agricultural country like Russia, where the principal wealth of the landowners consists in ablebodied serfs. Still the English are apt to attribute too great an importance to the Russian waste of life. They should remember that the French nation carried on war on a gigantic scale al nost without interruption for more than twenty years, from 1792 to 1813 and '14, before it grew weary and exhausted.

Loss of life does not act upon the imagination with
with the same force as loss of territory. The Russians boast that the two great Western Powers allied to Turkey and Sardinia, and morally sup-ported by Austria, could not wrest the Crimea from the Czar, though the flower of their army was sacrificed for that object. The results of campaigns not being reckoned according to the loss of life and expenditure of money, but by the loss of territory, the Russians do not feel them-selves humbled or defeated in spite of Silistria and Sevastopel, of Oltenitza and the Chernaya, and of

the loss of their prestige solver Europe
But if Russia has lost her prestige, England
surely has not gained any laurels, and France alone has maintained her military reputation. But Austria and Prussia are on the whole the greatest losers by the Oriental crisis. They have lest easte among the great powers of Europe, and the policy of se fishness, advocated by Austria with shameless impudence, has resulted in general dis-trust. Deither the Allies nor Russis feel any sympathy with the house of Austria, which has always signalized itself by double-dealing and treason. The temporary occupation of the Principalities can scareely make up for the less in estimation among the conservative statesmen of Europe, or for the loss of Russia's protecting friendship. Archduke Maximilian of Austria, brother to the

reigning Emperor, was driving the day before yes-Serday in Trieste, when the horses took fright and ran away. He jumped out of the carriage, injured his skull, and is not expected to survive. It was precisely the same manner that, thirteen years back, the Duke of Orleans was killed. The Archdukeat the head of the naval department in Austria. and known as a tool of the Jesuits-was still more popular than his imperial brother, whose heart-cesness is revolting. Nothing can better charac-terize the Austrian system than the order in Councli about public instruction, which excludes all bectures on the history of Hungary, Poland, Italy, or Behemia from the schools. The students -according to the views of Count Leo Thun, the Minister of Public Worship and Education—are to be-come Austrians, and to forget the history of their country and of their ancestors. The oppression of the Protestants is on the increase; as or der in Council abolishing the self-government and system of free election in their church has been signed by the Emperor, but it is to published only together with the Concordat. The financial aspects of Austria have likewise not improved by the arrangement of Faron Bruck with the Bank. In spite of the privileges recently granted to that institution, and of the transfer of the Crown estates, the shares of the Bank have receded from 1,035 to 955 in the course of a fort-night As to the Austrian Credit Mobilier, it can-not be doubted that, fettered as it is to be by the superinspection and control of the Ministry of finances, it will become only a branch establishment o the Treasury, an organization for raising the wind

but of ne great service to the industry of the Em-

pire.

The latest news from the Crimes brought us
Pr nee Gorchakoff's order of the day, dated October 15, which contains the following equivocal pas-

We will not voluntari's abandon this sountry, in which St. V adimar received the rices of grace, after having been converted to Christianit? But there are conditions which sometimes reader the firmest resolutions impracticable, and the greatest accorded Belease. The Emperor has esigned to leave me cole jutge of the moment at which we must change our line of defease, if such be the will of God."

This would seem to be intended to prepare the public for an evacuation of the Crimea, which indeed would have become inevitable had the Allies acted either against Perekop or Sympherpol But, as the pro-Russian New Preussiche Zeitung as a,
"if the Allies simultaneously fire away their powder
"at the north forts of Sevastopol, from the Russian position on the Belbek, start out in every direc-tion from Eupatoria, and threaten Nikolaieff. Odessa, and Cherson, they will have to begin again next Spring where they will soon have to leave off now."

General Canrobert's mission to Sweden is watched with extreme eagerness by the neutral Pewers Should King Oscar join the Western Allies the outery of the pro-Russian German Princes would be fearful. Everybody understands the vital importance of the resolution of the Stockholm Cabinet which cannot declare war against Russia without being fully sertain that it to be backed by the Alliance until Russia is effectually weakened, for, otherwise, Sweden would unavoidably become the victim of the Czar. The Swedish alliance now means the indefinite con-tinuation of the war, the annexation of Finland to Sweden, the independence of Georgia and the Caucasus, and perhaps a reconstruction of Poland. The future of Eastern Europe trembles in the balance, and King Oscar of Sweden may decide its destinies. If he does not, the revolution may do it in the funncial critical Paris. it in the financial crisis at Paris.

it in the financial crisis at Paris.

The King of Sardinia is expected to visit Paris in the course of the month, and to arrive in England in the beginning of December. Since he is most popular with the English public, we shall probably see great demonstrations in his honor. I hough he is a Roman Catholic, the middle classes would I ke it if he would marry the Princess Mary

of Cambridge.
In the year 1854 about 10,000 new books were published in Germany, but not mere than 2,025 ournals of which only 403 were political - a small number for a population of about 40,000,000.

Paris goesip is speculating about the future god father or godmother of the unborn child of Na Victoria and Albert were the first favor poleon. Victoria and Albert were the brat favor-ites: but as it would be unbecoming that the heir to the "eldest son of the church" should have a Protestant godmother, it must be actually the Emperor of Austria, likewise a son of the church, who is to assist to the christening of the Imperial

babe whose title is to be King of Algeria.

The gallant General Sir Colin Campbell is on his return from the Crimea to England on "urgent private affsire." which means that being senior in office to Gen Cedrington, he refuses to serve under the new Commander in Chief.

The English army continues to disgust the Turks and French by its beartly drunkenness. Still tem-perance clubs have been forbidden in it by Gen. Simpson, on some point of military etiquette!

#### FRANCE.

Frem Our Own Correspondent. Paris, Thursday, Nov. 8, 1855.

A trip to Paris is getting to be as much the vegue with royal and high-placed official personages as with the pleasure seeking valger. An example was set, indeed, by that large incursion party of 1815, but they came ostensibly more for business than pleasure. When quidnunes now-a-days wish to point out a grave significance in the presence of regal, ducal, and ministerial foreign guests, they are officially or officiously told that the grand visitors come, as we little ones do, for the mere fun of the thing-or at most for high courtesy's sake. After Saxe Coburg, and Brabant, and the jouthful Portuguese King and the eminently matronly Majesty of England, we are now presently to gather on the Boulevards and stand agape to see the King of Sardinia pass by. One of his ministers is already here to take part in the conference to be held in Paris by delegates of the Powers interested in the proposed canal across the Isthmus of Suez, and also to arrange a matter of more importance to the immediate relations of France and Sardinia—to wit, the connection of their respective railroad routes. The king leaves Turin on the the 20th of this monta. As I have observed that the pit generally takes a great deal of interest in the boxes; that the lower thousand, especially in our democratic country. (the broad base million are more apt to be intent on their own affairs.) are very curious about the life and manners of the upper ten, (I believe there are as more greedy applicante for admis ion to court balls, and no m elated attendants on those occasions than are fur nished by a certain class of Americans abroad I shall be doing some a favor by giving them a glimpee at the evening entertainments of St. Cloud. And I should say at the outset that my 'authority" in this case is uncommonly well informed. I hardly hazard an opinion when I express a conviction that my information comes through a quite direct channel-from the very servants who carried in the tea-tray one or more sights during the time that the Duke and Duchess of Brabant were at that palace. Before the arrival of that princess the ordinary pastime for the Imperial family soirces consisted of charades But, says my "intelligent informant." the Austrian Duchess intreduced with great success a game, like herself of German origin, which is like to remain in same as one of the most piquant souvenirs of her stay at St. Cloud. "This game is called Solwar Peter, Black Peter. It is a game of cards where you pay forfeits. You are to understand the word forfeits in a figurative sense, however, for in the case in hand the losers were simply marked in the face with charcoal, one mark for each trick lost. At the end of the game, every one having lost more or less times, every one had a blackened face, and that kept up the highest degree of merriment-" une folle gaieté.

I like that It quite humanizes royalty. It soothes that most disagreeable of passions, envy To think that this very whipped cream of "best society" takes to Schwaz Peter as a delightful relief from charsdes. To think that the most "piquant souvenir" that a royal-imperial princess can leave behind her is the same innocent game that is playing this evening by many a group of German immigrant children in our Western country-a souverir to them of the fatherland. To think that they safely presume to blacken each other's chubby cheeks and thereupon scream with delight, even as the imperial circle falls into "ans "folle gaite" over the besmearing of its delicate

atures. But Black Peter is an episode. Beside the coming of the King of Sardinia, there has been and still is a coming and going of inisters, German and French which strengthens in some u inds the likelihood of rumors of a resumption of negotiations between Russia and the Allied Powers. This likelihood is boldly stated by two or three Prussian journals. It gains, however ne general eredence in the public mind. There is little to confirm it in the high state of tension at which the three great Powers continue to hold their military preparations. In fine, there is no more definite ground for a hope of peace than is to be found in the waste and weariness which bur dens all parties to the war. The question now is simply which can endure the longest. Active operations seem over for the season. It may be that the quiet of Winter, like night, may bring counsel. Gorchakoff has issued an order of the day, in which he informs his troops that the Casar has left it entirely to his discretion to still attempt to hold or to evacuate the Crimes. The essence of the order lies in the following paragraph

"Valiant warriors! you know what our duty re quires. We will not voluntarily abandon this country. where St Vladimir received the water of grace after his conversion to the Christianity which we defend But there are conditions that sometimes render the

execution of the firmest resolves impracticable, and the greatest sacrifice is usedes."—[i. c. if so be that by help of your powder and piety I can stay, I will; if I cannot, I won t.]

Just new the talk of the fown is much more

CONTRACT SCHULLER SELECTION OF TRACE.

turned to the closing of the Exposition than to the closing of the war. The twenty-five thousand exhibitors are getting more and more uneasy about their medals and benorable mentions, and even about their chances of baving a sight at the dis tribution of the same; for it is a settled matter that there is no inclosed space large enough in Paris to seat them all. It will always be a salve to the disappointed to know, or think they know, that they should have received a medal or a mension; and for advertising purposes—the chief value of either—they still have the privilege, which is largely exercised at the shop windows, of label-their goods as "admitted to the Expessition" Among so numerous rival and meriterious candidates, it is nearly impossible for jurors-let them be as expert, patient, and impartial as may be to invariably measure out exact justice. In respect to the fine arts, their duties were more difficult than for the industrial part of the Exhibition. Tae display of art though unparalleled in its kind, is much less complete and universal than that of industry. The awards, however, are equally ab-solute, though they seem to have been allotted on a different principle from that which guided the judges of machines and fabrics. Indeed, what that principle is, it is bard to say, beyond the very general one that no eminently had artist should receive a prize. Eminently great ones, as Kaulbach, for instance, are passed over. Remembering that painters are as irritable peets and musicians, you may imagine the discontent of the disappointe and of their friends. However unjust some of the jury decisions may be, the comparisons they provoke are inexpressibly more edious. Happily, real genius works its way alone. Our countrymen, Rossiter and May, are to have medals of the third

French art has just met with a grave loss by the death of Francis Bude, a bolder and more ori-ginal genius than Pradix. The statue of the Young Fisterman one of his early pieces, is well The proper characteristics of his genius -strength and a vigorous realism - are developed in a grand group of a totally different nature: I refer to that famous group of "The Departure," on the north-eastern pier of the Arch of Triamph, at the Barrière de l'Etoile. It is a departure of French fighters for the threatened frontier in 1792. There is no other finer typifying of the terribly subline spirit of that time. No French Repub-lican looks on that group at this day without a swelling emotion in his breast; a strange express-ion, growing into a fixed sternness, comes over his features, and he hums to himself the Marsellhis features, and he hums to aimself the historial laise. In one of Rude's last productions—the statue of Marshal Ney—of which I spoke at the time of its crection near the Luxembourg, two or three years ago, he shows us what the French would call the "defects of his qualities"—falls into the error that borders on his excellence. A more living, real fighting man could not be done in bronze—true and real to the merest accessories; but it has nothing heroic about it, suggests no nobleness of bravery. There is a fine physical energy expressed in the forward movement of his and a brass coat tail flies out behind with a wonderful vigorous positiveness that makes you laugh. But Kude was already old when he executed Ney for the second time He died last Sat-

urday, aged seventy-five.

Not at all apropes of Rude, but brought to mind by thinking of his group of The Departure, let me tell here a little anecdote of the Revolution as it was told to me the ether day by a friend with whom I was walking through the Rue Serpente. The Rue Serpente is one of the eld-fashioued, narrow, high-housed streets of eld Paris.

When I resided in London some years ago I made pleasant acquaintance with an elderly English gentleman of the name of 8—, who had spent a part of his youth and patrimony amid the pleasures of Paris before '89. Indeed, he had seen the beginnings of the sterner phases of the seen the beginnings of the sterner phases of the Revolution. Among his acquaintance in that city was the family of Count T—, who conveyed his young daughter and a handsome portion of his large property to England, where he finally died. The daughter, brought up to English manners and married to an English gentleman, had no desire to return to a country that had been the scene of suffering and death of most of her relatives, and became a permanent member of the society she ornsmented. After the peace of 1815, Mr. S. having in mind to revisit Paris, called upon the Counters, at whose house her father's friend was Countess, at whose house her father's friend was always a welcome guest, to ask if she had any commands for France. In reply she handed him a bank-note and said: 'get this changed to French gold, and when you are in Paris, if you can place it in the hands of an old man, (giving his name). lives somewhere in the kue Serpente, and tell him it comes from Ma'amselle Louise, you will do me a true kindness. Unfortunately, I do but am sure that it is in the Rue Serpente Luckily the street is a short one, and Mr. T. tool his first leisure morning to go there and inquire from house to house the names of each one's lodgers. After enough difficulty with crusty and mumble mouthed porteresses, who would not or could not understand his questions, and could not or would not make intel igible answers, he found at last in a little room in a garret at the fifth landing-place of a dark staircase, a quiet, pale, calm old man who answered to the name mentioned by the Countess. The room, like its occupant, was neat though poor. His companions, a cat and a raven, seemed as old and quiet as himself. Waen Mr. T. handed him the money and told him from whom it came, he repeated the name 'Ma'amselle Louise' with much emotion, calling her his young

To make the story short-for I find I am not telling it "as it was told to me,"—it seems that the old man had been a servant in the Count's family; became in the Revolution a member of one of th ctions: became a corporal, and was drafted in that capacity to form the guard that stood round the guillotine, when Louis XVI. was beheaded He saw the King mount the scaffold, heard the click of the guillotine, and saw the head fall. When his company was dismissed that night be left his lodging place, found out this garret in the Rue Serpente, and from that day to the one he was visited by Mr. S. bad never put his foot in the streets of Paris.

## ENGLAND.

THE AMERICAN "DIFFICULTY." From The London Times, Nov. 7.

The letter from our New-York correspondent, which

The letter from our New-York correspondent, which appears to-day, may somewhat reassare those who have feared impending eifficulties between the United States and England. At any rate, a forthight since the idea of a rupture, or even of a dispute, did not exter the thoughts of a man writing of politics and business in the leading city of the Union. Our correspondent speaks of the elections, of Slavery and Temperance, of breadstuffs and Mademoiselle Rachel; but of war, and the rumers of it, he has not a word. As is generally the case, the whole soul of the Americans is absorbed in electioneering contests. All other subjects are important only so far as they bear on the success of the Hards, the Softs, the Know-Nothings, and the An'i Liquor Reformers. Presidential election is to take place in the course of next year. The "Soft" section of Democrats will vote for President Pierse or a member of his party; the "Rards" or National Democrats are as found with the Present Cabinet at Washington, but find sympathy with the slave-National Periodrate are as four with the present Can-net at Washington, but find sympathy with the slave-owners of the Son h. In more than one quarter it is whispered that the prospects of the Government party lave been cebated in high official circles and that a patriotic demonstration against England and her sup-posed interference has been thought likely to raise the credit of the Administration. An invasion of the posed interference has been thought likely to raise the credit of the Administration. An invasion of the tights of neutrality was the highly popular sauce of the last war against the British Empire.
That Empire is now again engaged in a gigantic contest, and a British Minister has impractary permitted acrs which give an opportunity for a rerewed outery. We are justified by the opinions of Americans in believing that the Cubinet of President Pierce saw in this affair an opportunity of revising its popularity; the Attorney-General wrote and acted strongly, the presidential press was marn in its tone, the public on this side of the corson became somewhat excited, and the Rossian Crar, unless he be a farsighted mar, may have begun to hope for a diversion in our rear But though we are in constant intercourse with the States, its people seem to remain essentially anknown.

Their ways are not as our ways; we find reality where Their ways are not as our ways; we find reality where | out like the rest. The regimental efficers are at their

they are well aware that only a faint was intended; as British Government must be cautious and conservative, we attach deep significance to the smallest acts of an American statesman, and fancy that he would not speak beldly naless he spoke the well proved feelings of his nation. To the American the helder is no more than the seeker of office; the President is a man who is looking for reclection; the Atterney General is a man who has fixed his eye on a higher post. It is as natural for a Government to lamner with its for eign relations as for an epposition to carry intri, no beyond due bounds. The Cushing and Crampton affair

foreign relations as for an epposition to earry infri. so beyond due bounds. The Cashing and Cramp'on affair was an electioneering russ. So says opinion in America and we are glad to believe that it judges traly, although the fact is little to the credit of the chief men in the Union, and not likely to raise the character of the institutions which they can thus influence.

Whether the stratagen has succeeded or failed, it seems for the present forgotten. It may be renewed on some future occasion: for a war in Europe already great, and perhaps to become general, must have its effect in the Western world, and the pride or symbolishes of the people may, we see, at any time be the aport of a candidate for effice. It is therefore not nareassenable to express the feelings which are remed in Englishmen by such an exhibition of anserspulous policy. The ambition which will use high effice and the confidence of a people for its own purposes, which will for a short term of power imperil the decitoirs of countrymen and of a kindred race, which will interpose to check a nation waging a war for liberty against its meet aggressive foe, can hardly be understood in this country; but when we learn that it has a being we will not refrain from making knewn a just indignation. If England is to be exposed at any moment to loss and danger, if her power in Earnpe is to be lessened by the unceasing action of political intriguers, who, for their own ends, seek to revive decaying passions or to call new once into life, then we may, at least, beforehand protest in the face of mankind, and ask who, for their own ends, seek to revive decaying passions or to call new once into life, then we may, at least, beforehend, protest in the face of mankind, and ask all who have reason and good feeling to bear witness that we are innocent of the great evils that may ensue. It is possible that the men who have in the present case so recklessly applied the flame to the ready passions of two nations, may have the present case so recklessly applied the flame to the ready passlars of two nations, may have quieted their consciences with the thought that nothing would come of it. They may fancy the natural state of the relations between two such powers to be a mutual jealousy, ever ready to break forth in speeches and demonstrations, and ca-pable of turning the scale in a comestic contest, but too weak to lead men on to war and its consequences. Self-interest they may arous, will always keen the too weak to lead men on to war and its consequences. Self-interest, they may argue, will always keep the two countries at peace, although their feelings may be of rivalry, if not of heatility. But we cannot consider this judgment to be sound, any more than the course of conduct founded on it is justifiable. Ten times a dispute may die away, and on the next occasion plunge the nations in blood. It is a fallacy to believe that men are so far bound by their private interests that their passions may with inapunity be excited. Every difference of this kind, although it may seem to passaway, will yet leave a memory behind it. On pass away, will yet leave a memory behind it. Ou each succeeding occasion the two countries will recoieach succeeding occasion the two countries will recol-lect their past complaints and recriminations, and then perhaps will arise the feeling that a struggle must sooner or later some, and that the beginning of it is only a question of the best opportunity. Some in-cautions act may make retreat impossible. The terri-fied originators of the quarrel may hasten to explain away their words and to talk of conciliation and ami-cable sentiments, but it may be too lare and the dis-cord and disasters of years will have to teach the les-son that might have been more wisely learned from the history of the past. history of the past.
We would therefore call on all Americaes who love

We would therefore call on all Americaes who over their country to visit with reprobation those departures from a high and honorable course of which we have lately been informed. It is not enough to soutemn them and proclaim their insignificance. The conduct of a government cannot be insignificant. It repre-sents to foreign nations the people it rules, and where it acts with selfshrees or unfairness the people is re-sponsible, unless it makes known its disapproval. In such a case silence is acquiesence, and acquiescence is sponsible, unless it makes known its disapproval. In such a case silence is acquiesence, and acquiesence is an indorsement of policy pursued. America, from her geographical position, from the nature of her institutions, from her proclaimed rejection of all European alliances, is perhaps able to allow a license to her politicians which in Europe would produce immediate and lasting evil; but even America cannot wholly sunder herself from the political family of nations. She may avoid entanglement, but she cannot prevent connection and relationship. Every improvement which subtracts a day from the passage of the Atlantic, every incident in the Old Worle which calls forth an opinion or asympathy among mankind, unites her closer to the powers which are now waging war. Within her territory are millions who preserve the remembrance of their European homes, of the good or evil which marked the society they left. All these are interested in every act of European statesmen, and in spite of distance, new associations and an altered lot, the men who fight in the Crimes are regarded as treir countrymen, and the monarchs of the Old World as their rulers, respected or disliked as the case may be. The trymen, and the monarchs of the Old World as their rulers, respected or disliked as the case may be. The United States must become more and more a part of the great system which it is now inaccurate to call European. Paraguay or Japan may talk of total independence, but America, with every European passion represented in her cities and her forests, cannot held such language. She may practice non-interference, but she cannot pretend to unconcern. It is therefore her duty, as it will be we are sure to her lasting advantage, to respect the rights of foreign governments, and to conform in good faith to that law of nations which she has accepted.

DRUNKENNESS IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

In our correspondence yesterday from the British hospital at Renkiei occurs, quite by the way, and with the simplest intentions, a propos of some undrinkable water, the following passages:
"In this country it is quite unsafe to partake, espe-

"In this country it is quite unsafe to partake, espe-cially during the heat of the day, of stimulating drinks of any description. Those who indulge in beer or spirite constantly suffer, especially when leading inact-ive lives, from diarrhea, which is at first beneficial. acting as a safeguard to prevent congestion of blood in the head or lungs, but after a period of longer or shorter duration the lining membrane of the intestines becomes ulcerated, when dysentery ensues, and the patient very commonly dies.

It need hardly be observed that this is only what has

to need sarryly be observed that this is only what has been stated a thousand times. It appears, on unques-tionable evidence, in almost every page of the cholera "blue books." All unhealthy conditions of locality or atmosphere have invariably told most upon those or atmosphere have invariably told most upon those who had enfeebled their systems by the excessive use of stimulants. The use of spirits in particular is the bane of great cities. In the hospitals of Edinburgh and Glasgow there is hardly a patient without a diseased liver. Even the stout Highlander becomes prematurely old, and neither comes up to the southern idea of his stature nor completes the allotted period of life under the increasant attacks of this insidious foe. That some sort of stimulus is necessary when an extraordisort of stimulus is necessary when an extraordi-nary demand as to be made on the strength, or excess-ive cold or damp is to be endured, and that some con-stitutions can bear more than others, we not only acmit, but main ain; but these are the very reasons why that stimulus, especially in the shape of soi should not be indulged in ordinary and uniformly. should not be indulged in ordinary and uniformly, for days and montic together, by the hard-header and well-seasoned Scotch sergeant and the English lad fresh from his master's small beer, or perhaps the vil-lage pump. The history of war in all ages continually relates how somes that had stood marches and sieges, and were invincible to foe from without, succumbed, in their winter nursters or in the still more fatal aumin their winter quarters, or in the still more fatal sum-mer's rest, to the contents of saptured cellars and the

With this experience of ages before us, we find our correspondent in the Crimes describing just one of those familiar old scenes of drunkenness and disorder. those familiar old scenes of drunkenness and disorder. Nor is it any new story in his letters. What he particularly esscribles, and what struck him with shame for his country and apprehension for the consequences, was on a Sunday, which some may think an aggravation, others a mitigation, of the scandal. But on that day, early and late, in all directions, wherever he want, is found the whole army drunk. The sights he saw, he tells us, were enough to make an Englishman despair of his country nen. All along the road were men, not only privates, but non-commissioned officers, in every stage of drunkenness. Sobriety was really the execution, information the rule. He was constantly every stage of drungeness. Some and what years constantly exeming on groups of our respectable countrymen figuring dispracefully for the ammensent of our more sober, but not less mithful, allies. The roadside was full of them. The tavern booths of Old Kadikoi were crowded with crickers, and rang with oaths, obscenity, and heaven better the Kadikoi hard by the Ganzie. and brawls. Little Kadikoi, bard by the Guards' camp, is quiet enough upon week days; but in the evening, when the working parties come off, and on synthmy, when the working parties come on, and on sundays, when they have nothing to do, it is as much througed as the booths on a race-course or at a fair, or as the back slums of a seaport town when half a dozen men-of-war have just been paid off. Drink, of course, is rearly the sole object of its frequenters; and drink, not in moderation, but to the mostly beastly excess.

"The drunkenness and insubordination of this army," he write proceed to any "are here paid to one of the string."

wits' ends for means to stop the evil, and a Colonel of a regiment in the Third division sont to the Commissury general to request that phran-padeings might be made for sale that the privates might have the alterestive of eating some of their money. When this is the only thing that can be imagised, it does indeed show what a pass the army has come to. What are the infallible results? When Winter sets in, these men will be the first to sisk under its sude on shills: nd eatch the lurking spidemic. Should the retreat of the Russians compet a movement into the intrior, with larging supplies, the first day's forced abetinence from the new needs. mevement into the interior, wan maging supplies, the first day's forced abstinence from the new needs stim-ulus will be followed by prestration, collapse, and their invariable consequences. The least irregularity of diet, the first hight s bivouss, the marsh, and the trench work, which in a war of earth works and a game of positions

the first night's bivouse, the march, and the trench work, which in a war of earth works and a game of positions must always be expected will tell fatally on the shaken nevves, weakened sigestions, irregular circulation, and variable surface of habitual drankards. The horrors of last Winter will be repeated over the Crimes, with the lamentable difference between the noble self-sacrifice of a Thermopyle and the inglerious penalty of a Capua. We should ill discharge our mission of plain speaking if we did not out with this shame. The public opinion of this country has stigmatized and ismpooned the supposed influence under which the Kussian soldier, at the end of a long march, was led by carliest dawn up the hill side to the serried ranks of the foc. The poor creature lying dead in files under the fatalities of our rides, with their empty bottles of raki by their sides, were not such objects of contempt as the full-fed British soldier going in midday to waste in one debauch more money than the Russian private ever possessed in his life. Then, our gallant A lies. There is not a F ench child of the lower ranks but has been taught to cry after every English child the old opprobrium addressed to Saxon gluttony and intemperance. Their historians tell them, as well as ours, how the Normans watebed and prayed while the English feasted and drank, the night before the battle of Hastigas; and, for sight contribute. "Cochous" and Et glish feasted and drank, the might before the battle of Heatings; and, for eight centuries, "Cochous" and "Goddanis" are the best manes the Norman peasant has had for us. It is therefore no new evil, and not to be charged on a department, system, or an administration. But is there really no help for it. The boasted discipline of the British army, the paternal character of our regimental system, the private's awful reverence for his gentleman officer, and the regulations, which impart a necessiarly series. and the regulations, which impart a secularly professional character to the British soldier, are they all utterly ineffectual to stop the worst of military disorders. Carnot that common sense which has ex ricated Ergland from so many political difficulties, and from still more inveterate social ills, be invoked to sure from still more inveterate social lils, be invoked to sure this weakness of our sation and stigma of our race? No Englishman can read without grief that our soldiers are degrading themselves as the Helota were made to do for the warning of Spartan children. At least there de for the warping of spartan charters. At least these are some arrangements of a very easy and obvious nature that would give the soldier his choice, and so far clear his superiors of the scandal. Charitable funds, the money order office, and the savings-bank are things that only give trouble as far as they are actually used, and need not employ more than two or three cleaks. An either should be saving to the supthree ciecks. Are there shaps at the eamp for the sup-ply of all comforts, in the way o' clothing or food, that the so dier may want before whaler is ever, when he may not so easily obtain them? We do not hear that there are. But, before the evil gets to such a head secure correspondent describes, surely it were worth while to keep the solciers within camp, or to suppress the drinking-beoths. Anything is better than a license which ruins the health of the soldiers, the strength of the army, and the credit of this country. The sold er's ration includes a sufficiency—as some people think, more than a sufficiency—of rum, and sil the drinking described by our correspondent is over and above. But, if the boasted regimental system is worth anything, it ought to be available against a social evil. The influence of the gentlemen ought to tell. Let every efficer do his best to reform the soldiers under his eart, to direct them in the laying out of their money, to find them some more agreeable and improving em-But, before the evil gets to such a head w to find them some more agreeable and improving em-ployment of their leisure bours—in a word, to raise the tone of the army—and we shall then believe that the regimental system can do something more than create an impassable gulf between the gentleman and the clod, and procure for the one exemption from professional labor, and for the other license of solf-degradations.

THREATENED RUPTURE BETWEEN

ENGLAND AND SPAIN.

The Madrid Correspondent of The London Times, writing on the 3d inst., says: "There are two cases respecting which our own and the Spanish Government are at difference, and which, I regret to say, have each arrived at a stage which seems to threaten very seriously the friencly relations between the two countries; and I have reason to think that Lord How-den has received instructions relative to these circum-stances and the possible result of the negotiatious rejecting them which will be very unpalatable to the Spenish Government."

The chief details of the above mentioned cases are

as follows: Mr. Boylan, an English merchant of great respectability, had been resident for fourteen years in the Island of Cuba, and was established at Santiago the Island of Cuba, and was established at Santiago de Cuba, where he carried on an excensive commerce. About two years since he was suddenly ordered by he authorities to leave the Island, and he proceeded to England to lay his cese before his own Government. It is said, though no proofs whatever have been brought forward to back the report, that he was suspected by the Spanish authorities of being implicated in political intrigues, which Mr. Boylan firmly denies, declaring, on the contrary, that he has never interfered or had anything to do with politics at all, and that his own interests were entirely bound up with the peace and prosperity of the Island. It appears that our Government took up Mr. Boylan's case very strongly. He had been subjected to heavy losses by being He had been subjected to heavy losses by being obliged to abandon his large establishment in Cuba and they insisted on the Spanish Government making him due reparation. The result of the negotiations which ensured was that the latter agreed to do so, and it was mutually arranged that the case should be submitted to arbitration, our Government nominating Mr. Muir, English Consul at New-Orleans, as their ar bitrator, and the Spanish Government the Marquis d Espana then Governor of Santiago de Cuba, on thei respans then Governor of Santiago de Cuba, on their side. Mr. Boylan was also allowed to return to Cuba for a year to arrange his affairs and abide the result of the arbitration; but now comes the most serious part of the case. In April last, before the result of the arbitration was known, and indeed before the English arbitrator bad even arrived, Mr. Boylan rece peremptory order from the authorities of Santiago de Cuba to leave the island within eight days, the pretext for which was that he had not fulfilled the conditions on which he was a lowed to return, the principal of on which he was allowed to return, the principal of which were that he must either take out a letter of naturalization (which would require him to change his religion), or must apply to the Captain-General for special permission to remain longer. The latter concition he had complied with, having memorialized the Captain-General, stating that he had found it impossible hitherto to dispose of his property there, and praying for further time to allow him to do so. To this memorial no answer was received, nor would the authorities of Santiago de Caba allow Mr. Boylan to proceed to the Havana to by his case before the Captain-General, but he was put on board a French merchant versel at Santiago and conversed again to merchant vessel at Santiago and conveyed again to England. The result of all this has been that Mr. Boylan is ruined, and that our Government, naturally indignant at the conduct pursued by the Spanish authorities, after the two Governmens had agreed to submit the whole case to arbitration, have demanded full and speedy satisfaction, and I believe that it has the continuous of been formally intimated that the continuance of friendly relations between England and Spain may depend on these demands being promptly complied

cepend on these demands being promptly complied with.

The other cause is also a very serious one. A Spanish vessel called the Fernande Po, and owned by Barcelons houses, salled from that port for Fernande Po, having on board a great number of water-casts, respecting which she possessed ne document to prove that they were required for any lawful purpose. See was captured by two English eruisers—the Dolphin, Licutenant-Commander Rose—on suspicion of being employed in the alsovetrade, and was sent to Bierra Levne for trial by the mixed commission there. The result is not yet known. The owners have addressed errorg reclemations to the Government have, and smorg them is Don Domingo Meestich, who was long established on the African coast, and, according to the efficial reports of our authorities, was engaged most extensively in the alsovetrade at Whydah and other parts. It came to the knowledge of our Government that this person had been selected by the Government here to fill the poet of Governor of Fernando Po, which, Ising in the Bight of Biafra, and under the abrolute sway of such a person, would become a mere depot for the coavenience of slavetraders, and strong remonstrances were made against such an appointment in the face of the engagements existing between the two countries respecting the slave-trade; but it appears that the Spanish Government persist in their intention, and that things have gone so far that our Government have foil it necessary ment persist in their intention, and that things have gone so far that our Government have felt it necessary to intimate that the appointment of Don Domingo Moorich as Governor of Fernando Po will be regarded as fartamount to making that island a depot for slaves, and that it will be dealt with accordingly. DEFADRUL TRAGEDY AT BRIGHTON -On Friday

evening, the 2d inst, at 4 e clock, there arrived a the Albion Hotel, from Gosport, two guests—the one Dr. Herman Franck, a German gentleman about fifty years of age; the other his son, Hugo, a fine lad of seventeen or eighteen years of age. They were visited in the evening by Dr. Ruge, Professor of German in Richten was more the evening with them. But years Brighton, who spent the evening with them. Bet veon it and 12 o'clock, Dr. Ruge having left, Dr. Franck and his son retired to rest in a double-hedded sleeping spartment, situated at the loftiest part of the botel. Nething to at affention occurred between this

time and a quarter to 6 o'clock on the following morning, when a female servant was alarmed by the crash of some failing body on the on side of the hotel, and to looking out of her bedroom window she perestroit the body of a man in the area below. She ther average met out, and with the assistance of a police constable, picked up the body and carried it into the hotel. It was there recognized as the body of the German gentleman who had arrived the previous night with his son. Medical aid was sent for, and in a tew minutes Dr. Carter and Mr. H. Blaker were on the spot, and, upon examining the body, pronounced life to be extint. In fact, so great was the hi, bit from which the unfortunate gertleman had precipitated himself sixty or seventy fact, and such the force and velocity with which he must have come to the ground, that a large bone of the hip was completely crushed, and the heeling from the ruptured vessel was excessive. Upon proceeding to the bedroom, which was forced open, the sea was discovered in bed, but strangled. Every effort was made to restore life, but without avail. An inquest was held on Saturday afternoon, before the borough coronor, when, after a long examination of the witnessee, the on Saturday afternoon, before the borough coresper, when, after a long examination of the witnesse; the principal of whom was Dr. Ru. e. the jury returned the following verdict: "That the son was found strangled in bed, but whether by his own hanf or the hand of another there was no evidence; and that the father destroyed himself by hrowing himself from a window, while labering under an unsound state of mind." Dr. Arnold R 'ge has written a letter to the papers, expressing his dissatts faction with the verdict of the corner's jury that the son of Dr. Franck was etrangled of ther by his ewn or another a hand. Dr. Rage regrets that a professional pathologist was not called, and a post morrem examination made. Dr Franck passionately lived his son, and his (Or. Ruge's) build is that, when he found his son dead, he three himself

from the window in a frenzy.

SPIRIT RAFFING.—Sir David Brewster writes. "It is true that I saw at Cor's Hotel, in company with Lord Bronghaw, and at Esling, in company with his. Trollo e, several mechanical effects which I was Mis. Trotto e, several mechanical effects which I was unable to explain. But though I could not account for all these effects. I never thought of secriting them to spirits stalking beneath the drapery of the table; and I saw enough to satisfy myself that they ceuld all be produced by human bands and feet, and to prove to others that some of them, at least, had such an origin. Were Mr. Hume; he American medium to assume the observer of the Wixard of the West, I would enjoy his exhibition as much as that of o her conjurors; but when he pretends to poss so the power of introducing among the feet of his audi nor the spirits of the dead, of bringing them in a physical communication with of bringing them in o physical communication with their dearest relatives, and revealing the secrets of the their deares, relatives, and revealing the scores of the grave, he insults religion and common sense, and tempers with the most served feelings of his victims."

In another letter Sir Davic enters in more detail into what Lord Brougham and he saw done by "the prits."

"At Mr. Cox's house, Mr. Hume, Mr. Cox, Lord Brougham and myself sat down to a small table, Mr.

Brougham and myzelf sat down to a small table. Mr. Hume having previously requested us to examine if there was any machinery about his person; an examination, however, which we declined to make. When all our hands were upon the table noises were heard-rappings in abutdance; and, finally, when we rose up the table actually rose, as appeared to me, from the ground. Beside the experiments with the accordeon, already mentioned, a small banc-bell, to be rung by the spirits, was placed on the ground near my feet. I placed my feet round it in the form of an augle, to catch any intrusive apparatus. The bell old not ring; but when taken to a place near Mr. Huma's feet, it appending come across and placed its hundle in my hand. This was amusing. It cid the same thing hanglingly to Lord Brougham, It did the same thing hanglingly to Lord Brougham, by knocking itself against his lordship's knuck es, and after a jingle it fell. The scance was most carbus at after a jingle it fell. The seance was most earlous at Eating, where I was a more watenful and a more successful observer I will not ropest the revelations made to first Trollo e, who was there, test I should wound the feelings of one so accomplished and sand-ble. The spirits were here very active, prolific in raps of various intonations, making long tables beavy or light at command; tickling knees, male and female, but always on the side next the medium; tying knots in bandarchiefs drawn down from the table and after and tossed apon it; and prompting Mr. Hume, when he had thrown himself into a trance, one miserable paraphrase on the Lord's Frazer. During these experiments I made some observations worthy of sotice. On one occasion, the spirit gave a strong affilmative answer to a questhe shirit gave a strong affi mative answer to a question by three raps, unusually loud. They proceeded from a part of the t-ble exactly within reach of Mr. Hume's toot, and I distinctly saw three movements of his joins perfectly simultal cous with the three raps."

The British Government has officially prohibited the exportation of saltpeter from the East India Company's ter itories to any other ports than Liverpool and London. The Government has also ordered all vessels that were loading in England with saltpeter and nitrate of sods for the United States to discharge the same. The ship Catharine of New York, Captain Edmands, which was loading at London for Bo-ton, had been ordered by Government to be discharged of

the saltpeter on beard. The losses by the late gales on the coast of England are estimated at \$2,500,000.

The ship Hampton, Humphrey, from Shields for New York, foundered at sea on the 27th of October, in lat. 48° N., lon. 13° W. Crew all saved, and carried to Liverpool.

# RUSSIA.

PRINCE GORCHAKOFF TO HIS TROOPS.

The fellowing is the text of the order of the day dates "Hights of Mackenzie, Oct. 15," by which Pruce Gorchakeff announced to his troops his intention not to execuste the Crimea:
"His Imperial Majesty, our master, having charged me to thank, in his name and in the name of Russia, the valuant warriors who have defended the south side of Sevantopol with so much absence in south as of Sevantopol with so much absence in courage and perseverance, is persuaded that the array, af er having acquired liberty of operations in the field, will continue by all pessible efforts to defend the soil of Hoty Russia against the invasion of the enemy. But, as form rly it pleased the soilcitude of the favor of the great familiary in the south the soilcitude of the favor of the great familiary. ity (the army) to order, in his lefty force ght, the con-struction of a bridge a Sevastopel, in order to source at the last moment as much Russian blood as possible, so now the Emperor has also invested me with full power to continue or cease the selence of our position in the Crimes, according to circumstances. Vallant warrors, you know what our duty is. We will not voluntarily abanton this country, in which S. Vladimir received. you know what our duty is. We will not voluntarily abandon this country, in which S. Vladicuir received the water of grace after having been converted to the Christianity we adore. But there are conditions which sometimes render the firmest resolutions loap acticable, and the greatest sacrifices asciess. The Emperor has deligned to leave me the sole judge of the moment at which we must change our has of defence if such ed the will of God. It is for us to prove that we know how to justify the confidence of the Czar, who has come into our neighborhood to provide for the defence of his country and the wants of his army. Have confidence in me, as you have hithe to have during all the hours of trial which the decrees of Providence have sent us."

This order, the terms of which show pretty clearly this ereer, the terms of which show pretty dear that Prince Gorchardf whiched to familiarize the minds of his army with the alternative of evacuation, is signed "the Commandant of the Army of the "South and of the Troops in the Crimes, General-"Adjutant Prince Gorcharoff."

## PRUSSIA.

Proce Our Own Correspondent. BERLIN, Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1855. Just three months ago the papers here contained the following paragraph:

"A very interesting personage is at present spending one time within our walls—the Prince Leo of Arms some time within our walls—the Prince Lee of Armonia a noble looking Oriental, whose features are as lively and expressive as ris fate was been various. The prince descends from the house of Lusiquan of the island of Cyprus which made hasf famous and powerful in the time of the crussdes. He is true the direct line of Prince Schahan a son of Lee V. of Armenia, who married a daughter of Lee V. of Lusiquan. Roupenian Lee VI. of Armenia in his will also all his son Schahan ander the guardianship of placed his son Schahan ander the grandianahp of Leo V. of Lusignas, who took advantage of his posi-tion to seize upon Armenia, marry his daughter to his ward, and with her hand give h in the principality of Koricorz in Armenia Minor. Since that time the princes of Armenia have borne the tide of Koricosz, at the certificate of hantim shows, which the last as the certificate of baptism shows, which the last descendant of that famous ramily has carried with him in his wanderings through Europe. The imperial Russian government having seized upon the countries between the Canossus and Arant allow him an annual pension in consideration of his losses by that measure.

The Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung treats its readers to this paragraph with an addition, in which a strong hint was given to Russia of her obligation

o afford the prince a generous pension.

The "Prince" took a good lodging in Belwen street, parallel and next to the principal street of the city, lived in good style, played the high soble, made a reat sensation among the fashionable women with his silver star and broad risbon, and was not at all bashful in showing his portrait, finely lithographed in Paris, and bearing the inscription,